DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 145 814 IR 005 113

TITLE	Meeting of Experts on Planning Documentation and Library Networks in Africa (NATIS). Working Document.
INSTITUTION	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, Paris (France).
REPORT NO	SHC-76/CONF.610/COL.1
PUB DATE	Jun 76
NOTE	38p.; Meeting held at Brazzaville, July 5-10, 1976; For related documents, see ED 057 818-819 ; Not available in hard copy due to marginal legibility of original
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.83 Plus Postage. HC Not Available from EDRS.
DESCRIPTORS	*Developing Nations; *Documentation; Foreign Countries; Information Needs; *Information Systems; Legislation; *Library Planning; Library Services; Manpower Development; *National Programs
IDENTIFIERS	*Africa

ABSTRACT

Signicant developments in the documentation and library services of 32 African countries since the Kampala, Uganda meeting held in 1970 are enumerated. Particular reference is given to the countries' progress in meeting the following objectives set forth by the Intergovernment Conference: (1) legislation; (2) creation of coordinating bodies; (3) Universal Bibliographic Control (UBC); (4) planning and training of specialized manpower; and (5) implementation of a national information system (NATIS) to meet the evolving needs of various groups of users. General comments on other conferences held in African countries, infrastructures impeding library and network development, legislation, national bibliographic control, supplying manpower, and questions for reflection by participants of member countries conclude the report. (JPF)

****
* Documents acquired by ERIC include many informal unpublished *
* materials not available from other sources. ERIC makes every effort *
* to obtain the best copy available. Nevertheless, items of marginal *
* reproducibility are often encountered and this affects the quality *
* of the microfiche and hardcopy reproductions ERIC makes available *
* via the ERIC Document Reproduction Service (EDRS). EDRS is not *
* responsible for the quality of the original document. Reproductions *
* supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made from the original. *
****

ED145814

U S DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
EDUCATION

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY

Meeting of Experts on Planning Documentation and Library Networks in Africa (NATIS)

Brazzaville - 5-10 July 1976

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL IN MICROFICHE ONLY HAS BEEN GRANTED BY
Edward Wegman

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC) AND USERS OF THE ERIC SYSTEM."

(c) UNESCO 1976. Reproduced by permission of UNESCO

IR005113

Distribution:limited

-76/CONF.610/3
PARIS, June 1976
Original: English
French

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Meeting of Experts on Planning Documentation and Library Networks in Africa (NATIS)

Brazzaville - 5-10 July 1976

WORKING DOCUMENT

Significant developments in the documentation and library fields in Africa since the Kampala Meeting, 1970, with particular reference to:

(a) Legislation

(b) Creation of Co-ordinating bodies

(c) Universal Bibliographic Control (UBC)

(d) Planning for education and training of specialized manpower

(e) Implementation of NATIS to suit the evolving needs of various groups of users

(SHC-76/CONF.610/COL.1)

ED145814
IR005113

CONTENTS

		Page
	Significant Developments in the Documentation and Library Fields in Africa since the Kampala Meeting, 1970	3
I.	Introduction	3
II.	Present State of Documentation and Library Services in a certain number of African countries	5
	BENIN	5
	BOTSWANA	6
	BURUNDI	6
	CAMEROON	7
	CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	8
	CONGO	8
	IVORY COAST	10
	ETHIOPIA	11
	GABON	12
	GHANA	12
	GUINEA	14
	UPPER VOLTA	14
	KENYA	15
	LIBERIA	16
	MADAGASCAR	16
	MALAWI	17
	MALI	17
	MAURITIUS	18
	MAURITANIA	18
	NIGER	19
	NIGERIA	20
	UGANDA	21
	RWANDA	23
	SENEGAL	23
	SIERRA LEONE	25
	SOMALIA	26
	SWAZILAND	27
	TANZANIA	27
	CHAD	28
	TOGO	28
	ZAIRE	29
	ZAMBIA	29
III.	General Comments	31
IV.	Questions for Reflection	35

Significant Developments in the Documentation and Library Fields in Africa since the Kampala Meeting, 1970

I. Introduction

1. The Expert Meeting on National Planning of Documentation and Library Services in Africa, Kampala, 1970 was one of a series of regional meetings held on this theme between 1966 and 1974.[1/] Following their review of the library conditions prevailing in Africa, the experts, meeting in Kampala, recognized that except for University libraries the general situation was very unsatisfactory. In some countries, legislation was lacking and in others it was thought to be inadequate; cooperative efforts at the national level were frequently lacking because of the absence of an appropriate framework for the coordination of library development; but it was the lack of trained and experienced personnel which was felt to be the greatest hindrance to the creation, organization and development of libraries in these countries. This situation was made more difficult by the scarcity of suitable training facilities.

2. However, the meeting unanimously recognized the decisive role which librarians and libraries can play within the planning and implementation of national book development programmes. It was realized that their potential role was not limited to libraries only, but that there are many fields in which librarians and libraries could either be instrumental or could serve as a source for advice, information and research. Going further the participants felt that a particular attention should be given to the needs of new literates emerging from literacy campaigns with a view to meeting the requirements of this new category of readers and to avoid the relapsing of new literates into illiteracy. In countries where nearly 90% of those made literate live in remote rural areas, it is important that libraries which are the most suitable agencies for the purpose furnish books to readers in these regions.

3. In view of these observations it was agreed:

- that the creation of a fully coordinated national library system was essential;

- that this could be achieved only if the planning and development of such a service was coordinated by a single body with well-defined

---

1/ Meeting of experts on the national planning of library services in Latin America, Quito, Ecuador, 7-14 February 1966. Final report (in Unesco bulletin for libraries, Vol. XX, No.6, 1966 p.278-295)

Meeting of experts on the national planning of library services in Asia, Colombo, Sri Lanka, 11-19 December 1967. Final report (COM/CS/190/6)

Expert meeting on national planning of documentation and library services in Africa, Kampala, Uganda, 7-15 December 1970, Final Report (COM/MD/18)

Meeting of experts on the national planning of documentation and library services in Arab countries, Cairo, 11-17 February 1974, Final Report (COM/73/CONF.611/4).

functions in the areas of planning, harmonizing the allocation of resources and standardization;

- that for the creation of well-functioning national systems special attention had to be given to "the production of adequate numbers of qualified staff at all levels".

4. The meeting organized by Unesco at Kampala can be seen as part of an evolutionary line which started with the Conference on the Improvement of Bibliographical Services (Paris, November 1950) and concluded with the Intergovernmental Conference on the Planning of National Documentation, Library and Archives Infrastructures (Paris, September 1974).

5. The Intergovernmental Conference was also a result of the authorization given to the Director General by the seventeenth session of the Unesco General Conference (1972) to "...promote the planning of documentation, library and archives services as an integral part of national communication infrastructures in support of development".

6. Concerned with the planning of overall national documentation, library and archives infrastructures it was asked to generalize the findings of Unesco regional expert meetings on planning and other meetings of experts, and to set out general guidelines for planning policy and methodology, as well as to formulate recommendations for the preparation of national plans.

7. In this connection it approved objectives related to the setting up of national information systems (NATIS) in all countries and in particular on:

(1) A national information policy (Objective 1)

"A national information policy, reflecting the needs of all sectors of the community, and of the national community as a whole, should be formulated to guide the establishment of a national information plan, whose elements should be fully incorporated in the national development plans".

(2) Establishing a legislative framework (Objective 10)

"Legislative action should be taken at the earliest possible stage in support of the planning and implementation of the national information system (NATIS). This legislation should cover the conceptual basis of the system, and of its constituent elements including all specialized sub-systems".

(3) Planning the organizational structure (Objective 7)

"The functions of all documentation, library and archives services should be coordinated through a central body (or bodies) to form the national information system (NATIS), so as to ensure the optimum use of available resources and the maximum contribution to the cultural, social and economic development of each nation".

(4) Universal Bibliographic Control (Objective 12)

"The concept of Universal Bibliographic Control (UBC) presupposes the establishment in each country of National Bibliographic Control with its aim to ensure that a bibliographic record for each new publication is made when the

(5) Personnel

a. Analysis of manpower resources (Objective 6)

"comprehensive surveys should be undertaken of existing national manpower resources as a basis for the planning of manpower provision and the forecasting of future needs for NATIS".

b. Supplying manpower for NATIS (Objective 8)

"National institutions and programmes of professional education for information manpower should be established as integral parts of the national educational structure at universities or equivalent institutions of higher education, and as the principal means of supplying adequate numbers of professional staff to meet the demand for qualified personnel at various levels to operate the national information system (NATIS). Courses for assistants in all three fields should be regarded as part of the national programme but distinct from the professional courses and will normally be organized in middle-level training institutions, or in institutions of higher education.

8. The recommendations of the Intergovernmental Conference were endorsed shortly afterwards by the eighteenth session of the General Conference of Unesco, held in October-November 1974, which approved the concept of NATIS and its objectives, including these cited above.

II. Present State of Documentation and Library Services in a certain number of African countries

9. With regard to the recommendations of the Kampala Meeting and the Objectives put forward by the Intergovernmental Conference, this section of the working paper records concrete actions taken at the national level, in particular since 1970. Countries are listed in the French alphabetical order.

BENIN

10. The National Library has been created by Decree No. 75-308 of 28 November 1975 as a Section of the Ministry of Youth, Popular Culture and Sport (Ministère de la Jeunesse, de la Culture Populaire et des Sports).

11. A recent ordinance has set forth procedures concerning legal deposit at the National Library. Plans are under preparation for the publication of a National Bibliography and the organization of a bibliographic service for the country.

12. The country has no training infrastructure and students are sent for study at Dakar.

BOTSWANA

13. The Botswana National Library Service Act was passed in 1967 to provide for the establishment of a National Library Service. A National Library Services Board was then set up. The National Library was opened in 1968 and the first issue of the National Bibliography appeared in the same year.

BURUNDI

14. Burundi does not have a library network. The only libraries offering regular services, in particular lending services, are those of the cultural centres, special libraries and libraries of educational institutions. There also exist libraries which contain large uncatalogued private collections: the library of the CELA which houses an important collection in the national language should be mentioned.

15. In Burundi it is the Cultural Affairs Service attached to the Permanent Secretary of the National Commission for Unesco which is responsible under Article 2 of the Ministerial Ordinance No.610/417 of 3 October 1975, for the task of "organizing the gathering and the diffusion of the national cultural heritage...by means of cultural centres, libraries, museums, archives (and) documentation centres". But a recent report by a Unesco consultant shows the need felt in the country for coordination in the area of scientific and technical information systems, especially in the fields of agriculture and industry.

16. As for legislation, the two texts in force are the ordinance referred to above and the Ministerial Ordinance No. 93/5 of 8 January 1959 concerning public libraries in certain cities of the country, which are directed by administrative commissions.

17. Professional staff of the library of the Official University (Université officielle) of Bujumbura have undertaken a campaign to arouse the interest of public opinion and governmental authorities with a view to the adoption of a proposal for a legislative text now submitted to the Ministry of National Education.

18. There is not yet a national library, but one will soon be created; the university library will assume the functions and will be the depository for the legal deposit. Already all the cataloguing is done in accordance with the I.S.B.D. which is regarded as the first step toward Universal Bibliographic Control.

19. At the present time, bibliographic references on Burundi are found in the periodical publication of the Université officielle de Bujumbura which began to appear in 1972.

20. There are no training facilities in Burundi; the four professional librarians have been trained either at the Higher National School of Libraries (Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Bibliothèques, E.N.S.B. in Lyon) or at the School for Librarians, Archivists and Documentalists (Ecole des Bibliothécaires, Archivistes et Documentalistes, E.B.A.D.) at the University of Dakar. However, an evaluation of the needs for qualified personnel at various levels is being started. It is recognized that for the university library alone six senior librarians will be required in coming years.

21. Because of the small number of professional staff in the country, there is no professional association. There are, however, individual

CAMEROUN/CAMEROON

22. The situation appears to have evolved considerably from the standpoint of organization of national information systems (NATIS) adapted to the needs of various users groups. If public libraries, particularly in rural areas do not seem to have progressed the multiplication of libraries connected with educational institutions and documentation units attached to specialized training centres should be noted. In addition, for the Ministries alone, eight documentation officers are projected. There is, however, a serious need for coordination of the plans for these centres and for a staff development plan.

23. No real coordinating organisms responsible for planning exist. By a recent decision of the President of the Republic the National Library and the Archives which had been created as a single unit by decree no. 66/DF/412 of 17 August 1966 have been separated. The National Library is now under the responsibility of the Ministry of Information and Culture while the Archives remain attached to the President's office.

24. At the present time, the legal deposit does not function well. Article 37 of the decree mentioned above entrusts legal deposit to the National Library which should undertake the national bibliographic control. The professional association is actively working to stimulate the compilation of a current national bibliography.

25. In the area of training, the interest of Cameroon is well known. The country has already sent librarians and archivists to Dakar for professional preparation; it has arranged overseas education for senior archivists and librarians.

26. Even at the national level, efforts to train have been made : a training programme prepared by the National Commission for Unesco has been started for teacher librarians. This programme is to be spread over a three year period and be organized in cooperation with the Dakar School (E.B.A.D.); three sessions of theoretical studies of a month's duration are foreseen for successive long vacation periods and the practical work and required reading will take place all year within the libraries where the students normally work.

27. From 9 to 11 October 1975, there was held at the Regional Centre for Book Promotion, a Unesco-assisted project created in 1975, a seminar for the study of a training programme for librarians in the country. At the conclusion of the meeting two recommendations were adopted:

(a) the immediate establishment of a training programme for library assistants already working;

(b) the elaboration of a training programme for library personnel on three levels:

- library assistants - four years of secondary education (BEPC) plus three years of study
- librarians - Baccalaureat plus three years of study
- senior librarians (conservateurs) - Licence (First University degree) plus two years of study.

28. It was also in 1975 that the Association of Librarians, Archivists, Documentalists and Museum Personnel of Cameroon (Association des Bibliothécaires, Archivistes, Documentalistes et Muséographes du Cameroun) was founded. This Association which has recently published its first bulletin entitled, "Newsletter", proposed among other things, to encourage and to foster the creation of different kinds of libraries, documentation centres and museums; to lend its support to the development of archives and access to the different media useful in the spreading of information, culture and education; to work toward the permanent re-education of archivists, librarians, documentalists and museum personnel and to watch over the application of high standards in the practice of these professions. The Association is actively preparing a Statute for documentation personnel.

RÉPUBLIQUE CENTRAFRICAINE / CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

29. The proposal for a public library project put forward by a Unesco consultant for the city of Bangui which would have supported literacy campaigns and adult education, organized reading material for children and young people and organized and maintained a legal deposit service, seems not to have been followed up.

30. Apart from the establishment of the library of the national university, Jean Bédel Bokassa University in Bangui, there is no information concerning newly created libraries.

31. It has not been possible to identify bodies responsible for creating national infrastructures of library, archives and documentation services.

32. The Central African Republic has not yet published a national bibliography. There are no training infrastructures and students are sent to Dakar. There is not, as yet, a professional association.

CONGO

33. Congo is one of the rare African countries to have a plan for the development of information services which grows out of the report of a Unesco consultant sent in 1972 which recommended at the working level the establishment of three central institutions responsible for libraries including the university library, archives (the subject of a separate Unesco mission in the same year) and documentation.

34. The coordinating body is the General Direction of Library, Archives and Documentation Services (Direction générale des services de Bibliothèques, d'Archives et de Documentation - DGSBAD). Attached to the Office of the President of the Council of State (Présidence du Conseil d'Etat), this body has as key functions the coordination and control of library, documentation and archives services in the Congo. Planning is one of the principal tasks of the DGSBAD since it is responsible for establishing a short and medium term development plan and drawing from it the budgetary aspects and the necessary adjustments. The second important task of the

35. Such an organization requires a suitable legislative framework. It is to this end that existing legislation and that in preparation are aimed.

36. As concerns existing legislation two decrees are worthy of note:

- the decree no. 71/321 of 27.9.71 creating the DGSBAD,
- the decree no. 66/294 of 10.8.66 creating a registry of legal deposit at Brazzaville.

37. To modify and complete the present legal framework a number of texts have been proposed:

- a draft decree cancelling and replacing that of 1971. This draft provides that the DGSBAD, public service, is "the organism responsible for the direction and control of establishments placed under its authority: the National Popular Library (Bibliothèque nationale populaire), the National Archives, the National Documentation Centre". The draft decree would create an advisory council to the DGSBAD.
- 9 other draft texts are related to a revision of the decree of 1966 concerning legal deposit, the National Popular Library, the National Archives, the National Documentation Centre and the approval of regulations for commissions of the university library, of public libraries, the national archives, national documentation and the advisory council of the DGSBAD.
- a draft ordinance fixing the staff pattern of the DGSBAD. Also a draft decree requiring deposit with the National Archives of administrative documents prior to 1958 is in preparation.

38. From the standpoint of bibliographic control while awaiting the publication of the national bibliography based on the legal deposit by the National Popular Library, bibliographical references of the People's Republic of Congo are included in the Bibliographie de la France.

39. Congo which has up to the present sent its librarians, archivists and documentalists abroad for training now has a local training programme. Conscious of the constant preoccupation of the national authorities "with respect to documentation in general in relation to the necessity of cultivating and safeguarding the collective memory of the Congolese nation", the DGSBAD has been led to open in Brazzaville a training institution.

40. This decision regulates an existing situation since two training courses of one to two months duration had been organized in 1973-74 and in 1974-75. In a first phase the objective of the training centre will be to provide systematic refresher training to State employees and those of State and Para-State Enterprises (9 months of courses and practical exercises and 6 months of practice work). Two sessions will be undertaken during the three year period 1975-1977.

41. In a second stage, that is after 1977, the centre will be transformed into an institute for the preparation for careers in documentation, archives and libraries. New branch of the National University, the admission requirements will be the same as for the University (Baccalaureat and entrance examination). A draft statute for professional librarians, archivists and documentalists has been submitted to the national authorities. The requirements for space and teaching personnel have already been defined.

COTE D'IVOIRE / IVORY COAST

42. In this country national information systems (NATIS) adapted to the needs of users are developing gradually: a national library, libraries of educational institutions at primary, secondary, technical and higher levels, documentation centres, national and regional archives and public libraries at central, regional and village levels.

43. This is made possible by the existence of coordinating bodies responsible for planning:

(1) The National Library created by Decree No. 71/434 of 10.9.71 which defines the functions assigned to it:

- to collect and distribute all works printed in or concerning the country;
- to set up a national documentation centre and furnish to readers and researchers as varied and complete a documentation as possible;
- to set up a general bibliographic information centre on all the library collections in the country and to publish a national bibliography on the basis of legal deposit;
- to foster action coordinating the development of libraries which is assigned to the Library and Publications Service (Service des bibliothèques et des publications).

(2) The Direction of the National Archives which is regulated by a text of 1953 has the right of supervision over all the archives of the Administration and the regional archives.

(3) The Direction of Documentation and Publications in the Ministry of Scientific Research created in March 1972.

44. In the area of legislation there are now in force in addition to those cited above, two ordinances of application of the Decree concerning the National Library. The first created a national office for the exchange of publications at the National Library (no. 00010/SEAC/CAB of 26.4.1974) and the second authorized a national documentation centre at the National Library (no. 00011/SEAC/CAB-3 of 26.4.1974).

45. Still in the area of legislation it is useful to note the decree 71/291 of 22 June 1971 providing statutes for the personnel of libraries, archives and documentation centres. The Civil Service (fonction publique) recognizes three professional levels:-

(1) Assistants (Library and archives)

(2) Archivists, librarians and assistant documentalists;

(3) Senior archivists and librarians (conservateurs) and documentalists.

The professional association is currently taking action for the revision of this decree.

46. The National Library publishes the national bibliography (Bibliographie de la Côte d'Ivoire); quarterly in 1969, this has appeared twice a year since 1970.

47. The Ivory Coast has no structured training facilities and uses the Dakar School (EBAD) for training librarians, archivists and documentalists. However, the country does undertake activities in this area for in addition to training school librarians the Ivory Coast organizes every year at the National Archives a workshop at the conclusion of their studies for students from EBAD.

48. A national professional association of librarians, archivists and documentalists has existed since September 1972.

ETHIOPIE/ETHIOPIA

49. There is as yet no national authority for the planning and coordination of library, documentation and archives services and the necessary legislation has not been enacted. Government agencies have their own archives, use of which is restricted largely to the government authorities. Responsible for various types of libraries are the Antiquities Administration for the National Library, the Ministry of Education for School Libraries, the Board of the University in Addis Ababa for the well-organized libraries of the University and local authorities for most municipal and rural libraries.

50. There is no ordinance establishing legal deposit. The Ethiopian Research Institute (Institute of Ethiopian Studies at the University, Addis Ababa) is responsible for bibliographic activities. Working in conjunction with the National Library which was established by Decree in 1944, it compiles one publication recording Ethiopian books, pamphlets, annuals and periodical articles which began in 1965 and a list appearing every two years since 1964 of current periodical publications as well as a monthly mimeographed list of acquisitions.

51. The Department of Library Science, Faculty of Education at the University which was established in 1966 continues to offer a Minor in Library Science to students specializing in secondary education and is oriented towards school librarianship. A second course for an undergraduate diploma in library science designed for the training of junior librarians has been discontinued.

52. According to recent information the authorities interested in library development in the country are aware of the need to unite efforts and it is expected that there will emerge a comprehensive national plan envisaging:

(1) Library legislation setting up a national authority for planning and coordinating library services;

(2) An ordinance establishing legal deposit;

(3) A plan for the registration and preservation of Ethiopian manuscripts;

(4) A plan for a comprehensive national bibliography;

(5) Plans for school and public library services;

(6) A programme for library science education at all levels.

GABON

53. There does not seem to be a comprehensive plan for development of infrastructures. There is not as yet real coordination between the existing structures - National Library, Library of the National University, etc.

54. However, coordination structures do exist since the Director of the National Library and Archives is at the same time director of libraries, archives and documentation. But in the absence of a sufficient number of qualified staff, it has not been possible to exploit all possibilities.

55. Gabon has no training infrastructure and sends students to the Dakar School (EBAD). There is no professional association.

56. To encourage young people to enter the profession, a professional statute is now under preparation.

GHANA

57. The first library legislation in developing Africa was the Gold Coast Library Board Ordinance passed in 1949 and which came into force in January 1950. The Act which stipulated that the Board's function was "to establish, equip, manage and maintain libraries in Ghana" appears to have included all types of libraries. However, libraries other than public libraries developed independently, notably university libraries. Specialized libraries had developed under the auspices of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. The ambiguity over the Board's function was removed during the 1969/70 fiscal year when a new Act was passed giving it the function to establish, equip, manage and maintain "public libraries".

58. The Ghana Library Board as presently constituted is a statutory Board responsible for public libraries, the Research Library on African Affairs (formerly Balmore Research Library) and libraries in Secondary Schools and Teacher Training Colleges. It is envisaged that, eventually, the Board would assume control of libraries in Government departments.

59. The proposal for setting up a national library was the outcome of a report by Miss Evans in 1962. Accordingly, Government approved the setting up, in 1963, of a Technical Advisory Committee with representation from various types of Libraries to advise the Board on steps to be taken in connection with the establishment of a National Library of Ghana. After two years of deliberation the Technical Advisory Committee recommended, in 1965, the establishment of a "Council for the co-ordination of Library Services" to assume the responsibility for the development of a National Library Service and also for the co-ordination of Library resources generally.

60. The recommendation is still with Government. However, the Research Library on African Affairs, established in 1960, has begun to assume some of the functions of a national library. In addition to collecting, processing and disseminating of literature on the history and culture of Africa, it is developing a comprehensive national (Ghana) collection. It publishes the Ghana National Bibliography as well as its accession lists, and special Africana subject bibliographies.

61. There are two bodies undertaking some documentation activities - the Central Reference and Research Library of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), and the Research Library on African Affairs. The CSIR is an independent body not affiliated to the Ghana Academy of Arts and Sciences. The Central Reference and Research Library's activities are confined to the field of Science and Technology, while the Research Library's activities relate to the Humanities.

62. The Ghana Book and Newspaper Registration Act, 1961, is the legal enactment for the deposit of materials published in Ghana. These are at present deposited with the Ghana Library Board, the University of Ghana, Legon, the University of Science and Technology, Kumasi, Cape Coast University, the Central Reference and Research Library, and the Registrar General's Office.

63. In July 1975, a workshop was organised in Ghana on the application of ISBD and ISBN, and the achievement of national bibliographic control in the country. Since then ISBD (N) has been adopted in the major libraries, and it is being used in the compilation of the National Bibliography. The ISBD is seen as a first step towards the achievement of national and universal bibliographic control.

64. The Ghana Government in 1974 endorsed the concept of UNISIST and has provided a subvention to the CSIR for the setting up of a national committee. The committee is currently working out the national and international framework for the implementation of UNISIST, and also drawing up its programme of objectives and priorities.

65. The Public Archives Ordinance No. 35 of 1955 provides for the periodic registration of all documents from the archives of Ministerial departments and other state institutions with the National Archives Service of Ghana.

66. The Ghana Library School started in 1962 as a non-graduate course at the Accra Central Library under the auspices of the Ghana Library Board. The School prepared students for the (British) Library Association examination leading to A.L.A. The school was moved to the University of Ghana in 1965 and became a Department of Library Studies. At first the Department offered a three year undergraduate course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Library Studies. However, in 1967 the degree course was suspended indefinitely and replaced by a two year, subsequently one year, post-graduate programme in library science. As from 1970, the Department offers, in addition to the Post Graduate Diploma, an M.A. programme, and a Certificate in Library Studies for Library assistants. In 1975, Unesco set up a school for archivists in the Department of Library Studies, University of Ghana, with assistance in the form of experts, fellowships and equipment provided through the Regional Programme of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). It will cater for English speaking countries of Africa.

GUINEE / GUINEA

67. Guinea has a National Library and Archives and there are growing libraries at various institutions of higher education including the Faculty of Agronomy and Polytechnic Institutes at Conakry and Kankan.

68. In recent years the Ministry of Scientific Research and National Documentation (Ministère de la Recherche scientifique et de la documentation national) has been studying the possibility of setting up a school for the training of librarians, documentalists and archivists.

HAUTE VOLTA / UPPER VOLTA

69. The University Library offers its well-organized services to the University community as well as to other serious users. The "Centre Voltaïque de la Recherche Scientifique" (C.V.R.S.) has an important book and periodical collection in the human sciences. Public library services are provided at present only by the cultural services of several Embassys. School libraries are little developed. The "Centre de Documentation et de Perfectionnement Pédagogique" and the documentation centre being organized by the planning authority are the most important in this field. The National Archives is undergoing rapid development and is implementing a plan prepared by a Unesco consultant. There is little systematic cooperation or coordination among existing services.

70. A National Commission for Libraries, Documentation and Archives was established by Decree No. 69-202/PRES/N/JS/IA of September 1969. This interministerial body composed of representatives at a high level of ministries and other governmental units is responsible for formulating government policy in this area and is expected to play a coordinating role. It has, however, not yet been a very active body.

71. The Decree no. 70/150 of 20 July 1971 creating a National Library has not yet been implemented, but constitutes legislation under which a wide range of public library services can be established. The Decree no. 156 of 20 July 1970 created the National Archives. Now under study by the Government is the draft text of a statute regulating the civil service status of librarians, documentalists and archivists; this was prepared by the professional association

72. The Centre Voltaïque de la Recherche Scientifique has worked actively in the area of current and retrospective national bibliography, most notably in a special number of "Recherche Voltaiques" which covered the period 1956-1965 and was prepared by F. Izard.

73. There is no training infrastructure in the country. The few professional librarians and archivists have been educated in Dakar or in France.

74. The major impulsion for creating an interest in systematic development of documentation and library services has come from a small but energetic professional group L'Association Voltaïque pour les Bibliothèques, les Archives et la Documentation (AVBAD) which has recently become a member of IFLA and of the CIA. Two recent Unesco missions have resulted respectively in the submission of recommendations for the improvement of documentation and library infrastructures and on the continued development of the National Archives.

KENYA

75. Although there is no central authority directly responsible for all types of libraries, an act to establish the Kenya National Library Service was passed in 1965 and came into force in 1967. This service is essentially a nationwide public library service. The Nairobi City Council operates a public library service for the city residents separate from, but in cooperation with, the Kenya National Library Service. The University of Nairobi Library, with six branch libraries is an independent system.

76. There is at present no government authority responsible for documentation. Since 1973, there have been proposals for the establishment of a national documentation system which would provide services at all levels but give priority to agriculture, public health and education. In 1974 a Unesco consultant advised the authorities on the establishment of a national documentation centre which would form a focal point for a national information and documentation system. While the recommendations have not yet been implemented, it is hoped that such a centre will be set up soon under the National Council for Science and Technology. The creation of this Council is a positive step towards the creation of a national coordinating body for all documentation and library activities.

77. In Kenya, there are three separate laws governing the maintenance of public records, the enforcement of copyright and legal deposit. These are the Public Archives Act and the Copyright Act, both of 1966 and the Books and Newspaper Ordinance passed in 1960 and revised in 1962. Under the latter, printers of books and newspapers are required to deliver to the Attorney General's Office three copies of all books and newspapers which are distributed to the National Archives, the University of Nairobi Library and the Kenya National Library Service. While Government publications are not covered by the deposit laws, those produced by the Government Printer are widely distributed to libraries.

78. No national bibliography has yet been produced, although the Kenya Library Association is in touch with the UBC office concerning the production of one. The Nairobi University does compile an accessions list of Kenyan publications and since 1967 the Nairobi office of the U.S. Library of Congress which has been active in collecting Kenyan publications

in English and vernacular languages including those in Swahili has been issuing quarterly accessions lists which have sometimes served as an unofficial current national bibliography.

79. The National Council for Science and Technology is to be responsible for the coordination of all bibliographic activities in Kenya. At present bibliographic assistance is given in the fields of medicine and agricultural research through the East African Medical Bibliography and the Literature Service of the East African Agricultural and Forestry Research Organization. The latter, an agency of the East African Community, provides perhaps the most highly developed literature service in an African country. Plans are underway for the establishment of an agricultural documentation centre in the Ministry of Agriculture with FAO and bilateral assistance. The Ministry of Agriculture already employs a qualified documentalist. The East African Research Information Centre, an Agency of the East African Academy based in Nairobi also provides bibliographic services.

80. Sub-professional training courses for library assistants have been offered since 1974 with assistance from Norway and Finland arranged under Unesco's Funds in Trust scheme. The Makerere syllabus has been followed and the Director of the East African School of Librarianship served as External Examiner for the 1974 and 1975 courses.

LIBERIA

81. Liberia established a National Public Library in 1959. Legal deposit legislation established in 1963 requires the authors of books published in the country to deposit copies with the libraries of the University of Liberia and the Department of Information and Cultural Affairs.

82. The State Department is responsible for the country's Archives. Unesco has assisted in recent years with the project for the organization of President Tubman's papers in a specially constructed building at Harper.

MADAGASCAR

83. There is not yet an integrated plan for the organization of NATIS structures. As for libraries, reference is made to the Colloquium on the Problems of Reading in Madagascar (Colloque sur les problèmes de la lecture à Madagascar - 31 July to 2 August 1974) which indicates the main lines of action in this area.

84. The National Service for Libraries and Letters (Service national des bibliothèques et des lettres) is the central body on which all libraries depend on the technical level. However, problems concerning books are handled by the Office for Malagasy Books (Office du livre malagasy - O.L.M.) which was set up in 1971 and which is assigned to:

- publish and disseminate works likely to develop a taste for books in Madagascar;

- prepare a book policy at the national level;

- serve as an information centre on questions relating to the book field and as a centre for the orientation of writers.

85. Madagascar which is forming a legislative framework in the area of libraries and archives has adopted the following texts:

- in August 1973, the Decree 73/230 creating the National Library Service (Service national des Bibliothèques) which includes the Division of Interlibrary Relations, that of the Promotion of Books, Letters and Public Libraries and the National Library;

- the Decree no. 63/447 which regulates the transfer of archives.

86. A study for the elaboration of a professional statute has been undertaken.

87. The National Library and the University Library publish an annual bibliography of Madagascar, retrospective for the period 1956-1963 and current since 1964. One can also consult in the bibliographic field the Bulletin and the memoirs of the Académie malgache. In Madagascar, national bibliographic control is already suitably covered, but there remain to undertake other efforts for the integration of the country in the programme for establishing Universal Bibliographic Control.

88. Madagascar does not at present have national training structures. The majority of Malagasy librarians, archivists and documentalists are educated in Dakar. In the past training courses have been organized in cooperation with the professional association which is in reality a union (syndicat) of library personnel which forms part of the Federation of Teaching Personnel of Madagascar.

MALAWI

89. The nationwide library service was established under the National Library Service Act of 1967. Municipalities are responsible for providing library service.

90. The Printed Publications Ordinance requires publishers to deposit with the National Archives one copy of every work published in the country. The National Archives publishes the Malawi National Bibliography.

MALI

91. In Mali there is a national library, national archives established by legislation of 9 July 1953 and attached to the Institute of Human Sciences as well as other scholarly libraries. There are not as yet in Mali coordinating bodies responsible for the planning, the establishment and the development of infrastructures.

92. To have an idea of bibliographic activities in Mali it is useful to refer to General Bibliography of Mali (Bibliographie générale du Mali) by Mme Paule Brasseur published by IFAN in 1964. The continuation for the period 1961 to 1970 should appear soon. One can also consult "Les études maliennes", a periodical of the Institute of Human Sciences of Mali.

93. Mali does not have national training infrastructures and sends students to Dakar. However, the Library Inspection (Inspection des bibliothèques) periodically organizes workshops intended for teacher librarians.

94. Two associations which foster the promotion of culture exist in the country - the Malian Association of Librarians, Archivists and Documentalists (Association malienne des bibliothécaires, archivistes et documentalistes AMBAD), and the Malian Association of Authors and Friends of Letters (Association malienne des auteurs et amis des lettres AMAAL).

MAURICE / MAURITIUS

95. The list of legally deposited works issued by the Mauritian Archives appears under the heading, Memorandum on Books Printed in Mauritius which appears as an appendix to the Archives' Annual Report.

MAURITANIE / MAURITANIA

96. The missions of a Unesco expert in 1964-1965, in 1971 and in 1975-1976 made it possible to establish the basis for the creation and organization of national infrastructures of libraries. At the end of the first mission a law was adopted which established a Library Directorate (Direction des bibliothèques) and there were appointed a Director of Libraries and a Director (Conservateur) of the National Library. Created by a law of 1962 (no. 156 of 10.7.1962) the National Library has only really existed since 1965. During the 1975-1976 mission the Library was further developed in its permanent quarters.

97. As for the National Archives the service was set up in 1968 in the form of a Directorate attached to the Presidency. A 1976 Unesco consultant mission resulted in recommendations for the further development of the service.

98. The coordinating bodies are officially for libraries, the National Commission for Unesco (Decree no. 74/226 of 19.12.1974) and for archives, the Directorate of National Archives, but because of scarcity of trained staff little concrete action in the area of overall planning has been undertaken.

99. In Mauritania, it is not the legislative framework which is lacking even if this could be improved. There are in force:

- the Decree no. 68/299 of 15 October 1968 providing for the creation and organization of the Directorate of National Archives and of a Consultative Commission for Archives as well as of a depository for official publications;

- the Law no. 62/156 of 10.7.1972 creating the National Library (already referred to above) and that of 27.1.1965 creating the Library Directorate later transformed by Decree no. 66/154 of 10.10.1966 into a Library Service still dependent on the Ministry of Education and Culture;

- and finally a Law no. 63/109 of 27 June 1963 relating to the establishment and organization of legal deposit.

100. Based on the legal deposit a Mauritanian bibliography had started to appear in multigraphed form, but it is especially useful to refer to the Bibliographic Orientation on Mauritania (Orientation bibliographique sur la Mauritanie) by Charles Toupet (1962) revised and completed by the author's thesis (1975). A remarkable census of Mauritanian manuscripts has been compiled by the Unesco Expert, Mr. Adam Heymowski.

101. Apart from the in-service training provided by the Unesco expert, Mauritania has not prepared professional staff locally. The small number of professionals working in the country have been educated in the Arab countries, or in Senegal. Unfortunately, the present number of librarians and archivists is far from that required to meet the needs of the country.

102. An Association of librarians, archivists and documentalists has existed since 1957.

NIGER

103. In Niger there exists a national archives service and a university library. The Library of the Research Institute in Human Sciences (Institut de recherches en Sciences humaines) serves as a national library. There are also two important documentation centres: the Regional Documentation Centre for the Oral Tradition (Centre régional de documentation pour la tradition orale) and the Documentation Centre of the Commission for the Niger River (Centre de documentation de la Commission du Fleuve Niger) set up in 1971 with Unesco/UNDP assistance.

104. There are no bodies responsible for the planning of library, archives and documentation infrastructures.

105. Niger does not publish a national bibliography for there is no systematic national bibliographic control. A "Selected Bibliography of the Niger Republic" (Bibliographie sommaire de la République du Niger) based on the card file of G. de Beauchene was, however, published in 1962 in a special issue of the educational review published by the History and Geography Section of the Educational Centre (Centre Pédagogique) of Niamey (1969).

106. The preparation of librarians, archivists and documentalists is undertaken primarily in Dakar at EBAD and because of the very small number of trained staff there is no professional association.

NIGERIA

107. Since Nigeria is a Federal Republic there are independent library laws for each state. Eastern Nigeria (East Central State Library Board) passed the first library act in the country in 1965.

108. While there is as yet no central authority in charge of all types of libraries, the idea of establishing a National Advisory Commission on Library and Information Services has been raised a number of times during the past ten years. Up to the present the attitude of the Government has been that the functions of such a body can be covered in part by the National Library until such a time as the Government is able to see clearly the line of demarcation between the functions of the National Library and the Commission. Renewed efforts have been made following the Unesco Intergovernmental Conference of 1974 to make fresh proposals for an all-embracing body separate from the National Library.

109. As far as national information infrastructures are concerned very numerous libraries of all types exist and a few documentation centres are developing. A well-organized national archives, established by appropriate legislation, has been in existence for over two decades.

110. The National Library of Nigeria which has already set up branches in some states has since 1970 emerged as a considerable force in Nigerian library development.

111. The National Library Decree of 1970 improved on the 1964 National Library Act in that the latter had made no provision for the National Library to receive legal deposit copies or compile a national bibliography. In addition the 1964 Act applied only to the Federated Territory of Lagos and had no national application. The creation of State Library Boards had further limited the National Library's influence.

112. As concerns legal deposit, the 1970 Decree provides that publishers should submit three copies to the National Library, one of which is to be routed to the University of Ibadan. Twenty-five copies of Federal Government publications and ten of those of the States must also be deposited.

113. The National Bibliography of Nigeria (N.B.N.) has been issued by the National Library since 1973 and has adopted the International Standard Bibliographic Description (ISBD) for its entries from January 1975. This publication carries on Nigeria Publications which from 1950 was compiled by the library of the University of Ibadan. The National Library operates the International Standard Book Number (ISBN) as well as the International Standard Serial Number (ISSN) agencies, further indication of its role of encouraging standardization in library practice. It houses the National Union Catalogue started in 1963. In addition to being a centre for Universal Bibliographic Control activity the library gathers library and book trade statistics.

114. As an example of a useful national activity, mention is made of the 1975 workshop on ISBD (M) and ISBD (S) which was organized jointly by the National Library of Nigeria and the Department of Library Studies, University of Ibadan. The purpose of the meeting was to introduce to librarians recent international developments in bibliographic control and emphasize the need for and importance of standardization in cataloguing procedures which would lead to more effective cooperation in the field of acquisition through international exchange of information.

115. In 1960 an Institute of Librarianship was established at Ibadan University with financial support from the Carnegie Corporation of New York. By 1971 the Institute was offering a Master of Library Science degree for a period of two years or more of study and the Ph.D. in Library Science after three years of study. There is another school of librarianship at Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, where the Department was founded in 1968/69. In that academic year it offered a two year course leading to a diploma in library studies and a three year undergraduate programme leading to the degree of Bachelor of Library Studies. In 1969/70 a one year Master of Library Science programme was introduced.

116. In 1974 a Department of Library Science was approved by the Senate of the University of Nigeria, Nsakka. Proposals for training librarians and media centre specialists have also been considered by the Faculty of Education, University of Benin, Benin City.

117. The National Library publishes an annual listing of librarians practising in Nigeria. A decree for the regulation of the profession is in preparation, which will create a national official register of librarians. The Governing Council will prescribe educational and professional requirements for librarians.

OUGANDA / UGANDA

118. Legislation in force includes the Public Libraries Act of 1964 which authorized the setting up of a Public Libraries Board responsible for establishing, equiping, managing and maintaining libraries in Uganda. The library of Makerere University through the Makerere University College Deposit Library Act of 1958 became a legal depository of Uganda publications and since 1969 the Documentation Centre located at the Institute of Public Administration has also been a legal depository (Deposit Library and Documentation Centre Act of 1969).

119. While there is at present no overall co-ordinating committee, discussions are underway concerning the expansion of the present National Co-ordinating Committee for Documentation into a National Information System Committee (NATIS). The Committee for Documentation is composed of officers from ministries, educational institutions and other national organizations. School libraries are the responsibility of the Ministry of Education, the University's governing body is responsible for the University Library and technical and commercial school libraries are organized by their own administrations. There is as yet no National Library, but Makerere acts as a National Reference Library. While there is no National Archives the Archives of the Office of the President situated in the Public Service Ministry acts as the National Archives.

120. The necessary elements for national bibliographic control exist and the need is felt for a national bibliographic agency to co-ordinate them and issue a truly national bibliography. In the meantime, the University Library continues to issue its "Uganda Bibliography" as part of its Bulletin and Accessions List as it has done since 1965. The Uganda Journal prepared by the Department of Geography at Makerere University includes in its quarterly issues a section on "Uganda Bibliography". The Government Printer puts out a catalogue of Government publications. The Documentation Centre at the Institute of Public Administration plans to produce a Union Catalogue of holdings of Uganda libraries and a Central Holdings File of Government documents. The University Library publishes a Union Catalogue of East Africana holdings at the Universities of Dar-es-Salaam and Nairobi, as well as of Makerere University. It also produces a computerized Union Catalogue of scientific periodicals in the East African universities and an East African bibliography.

121. The East African School of Librarianship, located at Makerere University, serves the region. The School which started operation in 1963 received during its formative years assistance from Unesco's Regular Budget as well as from the Country and Regional Programmes of the United Nations Development Programme. Important assistance was also given by the Rockefeller Foundation, the Danish Government, the British Council and the Swedish Government. Its governing body, the Council for Library Training in East Africa is made up of representatives from Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda which maintains the regional character of the institution. Present programmes include a two year undergraduate Diploma course and a six month course for Library Assistants. As mentioned above, Kenya and Tanzania are now providing training for library assistants at the national level.

122. The need for including instruction in documentation in the programme has long been felt. In 1969 Unesco in collaboration with the Friedrich-Naumann Foundation conducted a three month course attended by participants from Kenya, Malawi, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia. In 1975 a Unesco consultant taught a course for Diploma finalists and others already working in East African libraries. The consultant also made recommendations concerning the development of the study programmes of the school. There are plans for introducing in 1976 a post graduate diploma course which would include documentation and reprography.

123. The need for introducing professional education at the post-graduate level in East Africa is urgent, since at present higher degrees must be sought abroad. Since 1971 when the Standing Conference on African University Librarians (Eastern Africa) recommended the formation of a graduate library school, investigation of the subject has gone forward. A 1974 mission sponsored by the Ford Foundation studied this problem.

124. Efforts are being made at the Documentation Centre of the Institute of Public Administration to design their services specifically to meet the information needs of students in Public Administration and of policy makers in Government.

RWANDA

125. Since recent information is lacking it is possible only to call attention to the fact that as provided in the resolutions of the General Conference on the Planning of Archives in the Third World (Conférence générale sur la planification des archives dans le Tiers-Monde - Dakar 1975) the Government of Rwanda has decided to undertake a national programme for archives development. It has requested technical support from the International Council on Archives (ICA).

126. As far as bibliographic control is concerned one can refer to the bibliography published by Mr. Albert Levesque: Contribution to the national bibliography of Rwanda, 1965-1970 (Contribution à la bibliographie nationale du Rwanda). It appeared in 1974.

127. In the area of training, future professional staff are trained in Dakar (EBAD).

SENEGAL

128. In Senegal the problem is above all to coordinate the numerous existing structures and then to fill the gap in the area of public libraries for rural regions.

129. For this reason a national commission has been set up to study the establishment of a well organized information network, the importance of which for national development is recognized by the political authorities. It should also make proposals for better coordination of efforts and means, improved cooperation among institutions and better control. It has seemed to the Commission that its "proposals should be incorporated in a coherent and permanent policy the aim of which would be to organize what exists, plan the creation of new units and to plan the development of the whole".

130. Since there are as yet no coordinating bodies responsible for planning, the Commission has proposed a Directorate of Libraries (Direction des bibliothèques) parallel to the Directorate of Archives (Direction des Archives). The direction of documentation will be assured by the National Documentation Centre.

131. As for the Directorate of Libraries, the proposed text has been approved, but it must be inserted in a Decree reorganizing the Ministry of Culture which is to become the Ministry of Supervision (Ministère de Tutelle). The Directorate of Libraries will be responsible for overseeing and coordinating the action of various libraries and will in particular encourage their development on a more rational basis. Among its administrative responsibilities the Directorate will be in charge of personnel and budget management.

132. The Government of Senegal has set up a National Commission for Documentation and a National Scientific and Technical Documentation Centre (Centre national de documentation scientifique et technique C.N.D.S.T.).

Acting as the executing agency for a national policy for scientific and technical information, the C.N.D.S.T. should:

- coordinate the processing of national scientific and technical information;

- organize the input of national data following a methodology compatible with the recommendations of UNISIST; this idea implies the centralization of the processing of data and not its preparation; the gathering, storage and analysis of documents should be in the long run taken care of by specialized units, sectorial documentation centres, each of them forming a link in the national documentation network.

- assure the transfer of international scientific information as rapidly as possible making use of existing national systems such as AGRIS, INIS, MEDLARS, etc.

133. In the framework of this general policy the Government has started to establish a suitable legislative structure since the Council of the Cabinet (Conseil de Cabinet) has adopted a series of texts:

- a Decree providing for the creation and organization of a National Library. It will be responsible for gathering, preserving and distributing all literary and scientific documentation whether historical or contemporary that it can obtain by purchase, gift or through legal deposit. The collections of the National Library will be the principal source of information on national and universal culture. Being the only library to benefit from the legal deposit, it will therefore be responsible for the compilation of the national bibliography;

- a Decree providing for the creation and organization of a national network of public libraries. The establishment of this network is motivated by the necessity of uniting under one supervision all public libraries. The national network will be composed of a central (principale) library at Dakar and those at regional, departmental, communal and "arrondissement" levels. These libraries will be responsible for contributing to the permanent education of individuals and groups. They shall put at the disposal of readers of all ages and socio-professional categories books, newspapers, periodicals and other documentation likely to provide them with the knowledge necessary for their education and training;

- a draft Law providing for the creation of legal deposit which repeals the Decree no. 46/1644 of 17 July 1946 which established the conditions for legal deposit in the territories depending on the French Overseas Ministry (Ministère de la France d'Outre-Mer). Susceptible to legal deposit will be books, periodicals, pamphlets, printed, multigraphed or typed documents, prints, picture postcards, posters, maps, photographs whether placed on sale, distributed without charge or rented, as well as works produced by Senegalese citizens living abroad.

134. In order to complete what has been said about legislation adopted but not yet published, it is necessary to add the Decree 69/257 of 17 March 1969 creating professional statutes for the state employees in archives and libraries and the Decree of 1973 creating and organizing the High Council for the Book (Conseil supérieur du livre).

135. As for legislation in progress, a draft law on archives is still in preparation.

136. Even though the legal deposit of printed materials is at IFAN it is the National Archives which has produced the Bibliography of Senegal (Bibliographie du Sénégal) since 1972 which takes the place of a national bibliography. This bibliography continues the Bibliographic Bulletin (Bulletin bibliographique) of the Archives of which forty-one issues appeared. There is also a bibliography on the regions of Senegal by Laurence Porges. The period covered is through 1965. The updating of this bibliography for 1965-1973 is being printed.

137. Senegal does have a national training infrastructure. An Institute of the University of Dakar, the School of Librarians, Archivists and Documentalists (Ecole des Bibliothécaires, Archivistes et Documentalistes - EBAD) is open to citizens of all the African countries where French dominates as the language for information transfer. This Institute includes three sections:

- a section for librarians which replaced in 1967 the Regional Centre for Training Librarians (Centre régional de formation de bibliothécaires - C.R.F.B.) organized jointly by Unesco and Senegal;

- a section for archivists, operating since 1971 and administered jointly by Unesco and Senegal through June 1976;

- a section for documentalists which was started in 1974-1975 but only offered its full two year programme in October 1975.

138. Training courses for recycling or specialization are also organized at Dakar either by EBAD or by the National Association of Senegalese Librarians, Archivists and Documentalists (Association nationale des Bibliothécaires, Archivistes et Documentalistes sénégalais - ANABADS) or by the two together. Periodic courses for librarians, archivists and documentalists are also organized by the A.I.D.B.A.

139. For the training of senior personnel (conservateurs) Senegal has up to the present sent students abroad, in particular to France (Higher National School for Libraries [Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Bibliothèques], post-university courses for information specialists, Ecole des chartes, International Technical Course on Archives [Stage technique international des Archives, Paris]).

SIERRA LEONE

140. The Sierra Leone Library Board, established by an Act of Parliament in 1959 is responsible for public and school library services throughout the country. The Act which created the Board as well as the Archives Act are being revised by the appropriate legal service.

141. With the encouragement of the Ministry of Development, the Ministry of Education has set up a Committee composed at present of representatives from the Ministries of Education and Development, the Secretary, Training and recruitment of librarians and of the Secretary to the Unesco Commission in Sierra Leone. At a later stage, Archives and Museums will be represented. This Committee will consider the report of a Unesco Consultant who recently undertook a mission to the country and will make recommendations concerning development of a comprehensive information system as envisaged at the NATIS conference (Paris 1974) for inclusion in the Sierra Leone National Development Plan.

142. The Board has issued a national bibliography entitled Sierra Leone Publications since 1962. It consists of books and pamphlets received under the Publications Act of 1962. The Library at Fourah Bay College, University of Sierra Leone, which is one of the legal depository libraries has introduced ISBD (M) as from January 1976 and will cooperate fully with international organizations in achieving Universal Bibliographic Control (UBC). Work is also proceeding at Fourah Bay College on compiling a union list of periodicals.

143. Fourah Bay College Library, the Department of Extra-Mural Studies and the Department of Education have organized courses for the training of school librarians and library assistants. Professional librarians and archivists are being trained abroad.

SOMALIE / SOMALIA

144. Despite consciousness of the need for a national library service, Government priorities in the past had allowed only very limited library development to take place at the old National Library, the University, the ministries and public agencies. There has been a lack of coordinating machinery.

145. Late in 1975 a project for developing a National Library System was undertaken with assistance from Unesco financed by the United Nations Development Programme. The long-range objectives of the project are to ensure to all sectors of the population access to the information they require and to develop and maintain full national literacy through the promotion of reading and the use of library and information systems. The immediate objectives are: to assist in the preparation of plans for setting up a National Library for coordinating all documentation, library and archives services in Universities, Ministries and Colleges; to assist in establishing the nucleus of an academic reference library within the National Library; to support the development of book-related activities and to develop a programme for staff development in the documentation, library, information and archives fields as well as users' education programmes.

146. The project is set up within the Ministry of Culture and Higher Education. The Unesco staff has been advising on the preparation of appropriate legislation, assisting in the preparation of a draft national plan, advising on book-related activities, and assisting with staff development.

147. Legislation in preparation will define the powers, functions and duties of the National Library which is to be responsible to the Directorate of a Library Planning Board in the Ministry of Culture and Higher Education. The National Library will be the site for Legal Deposit, will coordinate library services and promote international exchange of publications.

SWAZILAND

148. A Swaziland National Library Service was launched in 1970. At the present time both the South African National Bibliography and the British National Bibliography list publications concerning Swaziland. Syracuse University (U.S.A.) produced a Bibliography on Swaziland in 1968 prepared by its Programme of Eastern African studies. It can be noted that a Bibliography on Lesotho was prepared under the same auspices.

TANZANIE / TANZANIA

149. The need for a fully coordinated national information service has been felt for some year, but only with the passage in March 1975 of the Tanzania Library Services Board Act did this become a reality. With the passage of the new legislation the 1963 Act was repealed and the former Tanganyika Library Services Board became the Tanzania Library Services Board. The Board has been attributed broad functions which relate not only to library services, but also to documentation services, training of librarians, promotion of literacy campaigns, stimulation of public interest in Tanzanian literature and promotion and development of indigenous literature.

150. The Board may, with the consent of the Minister of National Education; make by-laws requiring the registry of all categories of public libraries with the Board, prohibiting the employment of any person as a librarian of any public library who does not have the appropriate degrees or diplomas, requiring schools to establish and maintain libraries which meet required standards and requiring public libraries to comply with prescribed requirements.

151. The new Act has also repealed the Libraries (Deposit of Books) Act of 1962 and substituted more rigorous deposit regulations which require that two copies of all works offered for sale or distribution, or exhibition have to be deposited with the Board. These regulations include not only books but also documents, periodicals, newspapers, music scores, gramophone records, pictures, photographs, maps, films, microfilms, etc. Heavy penalties are provided for failure to observe the regulations.

152. Since 1969 the Tanzania Library Service has compiled Printed in Tanzania, the national bibliography which based on material deposited at the National Central Library and the University of Dar-es-Salaam. Future issues will include statistics on book production based on Unesco's format. Plans are being made to produce the bibliography in conformity with the Universal Bibliographic Control concept. Films and records will be included in future issues.

153. The National Archives of Tanzania was launched in 1963 and given legal backing by the National Archives Act of 1965. The "closed period" for Tanzania records is set at thirty years, although the Minister responsible is empowered to relax this limit. Full responsibility for the selection of records for preservation is placed upon the Director of National Archives.

154. Provision for the administrative infrastructure for documentation was made in 1968 with the Tanzania National Scientific Research Council Act which requires persons engaged in scientific research in Tanzania to forward information and records relating to that research to the Council. At the request of the authorities Unesco sent a consultant in 1974 to advise the Council on setting up a national centre for scientific and technological documentation. The central authority for coordinating documentation as well as library services was given to the Tanzania Library Services Board by the 1975 Act and since September 1975 an expert in documentation recruited through the Commonwealth Secretariat, London has been advising the Director of Library Services on setting up a national documentation centre within the Tanzania Library Service structure.

155. Sub-professional training in librarianship is offered in the country. From July 1972 until 1975 a National Certificate Course for Library Assistants was held at Dar-es-Salaam Teachers College. More recently it has been conducted at the National Central Library. The course prepares Library Assistants for service in various types of libraries.

TCHAD / CHAD

156. In Chad, the national archives depository, embryo of a future national archives service is attached to the National Institute for the Human Sciences (Institut national des sciences humaines) the special library of which is the largest in the country. This is the site of the legal deposit collection begun in 1968. The Institute publishes a current bibliography as well as a list of recent acquisitions. One can find bibliographic references concerning the country in La Bibliographie de la France.

TOGO

157. In addition to a National Library and the Archives of Togo, Togo has a University Library, created in 1970 at the same time as the University of Benin. This took over the book collection of the former Higher Education Institute of Benin (Institut d'enseignement supérieur du Bénin.)

158. At the present time there are no bodies responsible for planning national infrastructures of documentation in Togo.

159. It remains to complete the legislative framework in the area of libraries, archives and documentation. There does exist legislation concerning legal deposit in the form of Decree no. 72/160 of 7 July 1972. But the National Library has not yet produced a national bibliography. Its preparation has been announced. In the meantime, reference can be made to the bibliography published in Lomé in 1972 under the responsibility of ORSTOM by M. Santraille and O. Noel with the title, Contribution to the Bibliography of Togo (Contribution à la Bibliographie du Togo).

160. As there is no national infrastructure for training, Togo sends student archivists, librarians and documentalists to Dakar. At the national level the University library organizes training courses, especially for candidates for the Dakar School (EBAD).

161. There is at Lomé an association of librarians, archivists, documentalists and museum personnel (Association togolaise de bibliothécaires,

ZAIRE

162. The country has a national library, a national archives, documentation centres and numerous scholarly libraries. Attention is drawn to the important reform of 1971 which regrouped institutions of higher education now considered as units of a single university, the National University of Zaire (UNAZA) which is now spread over three specialized university campuses at Kinshasa, Kisangani and Lubumbashi with specialized libraries on each campus. In addition there should be noted the agricultural faculty transferred with its library to Yangambi.

163. The coordinating body in Zaire is the Directorate of archives and libraries (Direction des archives et des bibliothèques) attached to the general administration (une direction générale) of the Department of Culture and Arts (Département de la culture et des arts).

164. The National Library installed at Kinshasa Kalina receives the legal deposit as arranged under the Decree of 28 June 1960. Since 1972 it has published a national bibliography of the publications of the country acquired by the National Library.

165. A number of training courses were organized in the past and the country foresaw two years ago the need to create a national training infrastructure to fill its needs, sespecially at the post university degree level. In the meantime, the Dakar School (EBAD) is receiving students in librarianship who are to work after completion of their studies at the National University of Zaire.

166. The professionals of the country organized in October 1968 an association called the Association of Archivists, Librarians and Documentalists of Zaire (Association zaïroise des archivistes, bibliothécaires et documentalistes).

ZAMBIE / ZAMBIA

167. The development of library and information science scene in Zambia has been multipronged. There is no one single authority responsible for the development of these institutions. It is therefore helpful to describe the library activity on the basis of the authorities responsible.

168. The Ministry of Education is directly responsible for the funding and staffing of all primary and secondary school libraries and libraries of the Teachers' Training Colleges. Zambia Library Service (ZLS) that operates from headquarters in Lusaka is also funded by the Ministry of Education. ZLS maintains six provincial libraries. These libraries are located in provinces where other similar facilities are either lacking or inadequate. The libraries are further linked to 750 library centres in the country. There are centres in agricultural camps, Zambia National Service camps and health centres. Most of the centres are however at schools. ZLS is not a statutory body and therefore not responsible for school libraries but helps any schools seeking assistance. ZLS with its collection of about 200000 volumes scattered all over the country

is not a national library. Ministry of Education is also responsible for Technical College libraries. The libraries of the Zambia Institute of Technology, the Evelyn Hone College and Northern Technical College are the most significant.

169. The Ministry of Local Government through its City and Town Councils maintains public libraries particularly in urban areas along the line of rail. Lusaka, Ndola and Kitwe public libraries are the largest and operate through many branches.

170. The National Council for Scientific Research, a statutory body set up in 1967 (Chapter 236 of the Laws of Zambia) established a National Documentation and Scientific Information Centre (DSIC) in 1969 to collect and disseminate scientific information, and to compile an inventory of scientific research resources.

171. The Mining Industries maintain an extensive library. Individual mining companies, particularly Roan Consolidated Mines (RCM) also maintain archives.

172. The University of Zambia library is by far the largest library in the country. This library comes closest to the concept of a National Reference Library but there is no legislation to this effect.

173. Other libraries, both government and private, have grown to serve the needs of individual research organizations, government departments and institutions. They are listed in the Director of Libraries in Zambia published by ZLS.

174. The National Archives of Zambia acts as a depository library and holds the national collection of printed publications, archives and historical manuscripts. The printed publications ordinance of 1964 (now Printed Publication Act of 1972. Chapter 265 of the Laws of Zambia) provides that any work printed or published in Zambia must be deposited with the National Archives. Based on the deposited publications, the National Archives publishes the National Bibliography of Zambia. Under the National Archives Act of 1958 (now National Archives Act of 1972. Chapter 268 of the Laws of Zambia), administrative documents of all categories must be deposited with the National Archives. Approved research workers may consult documents more than 20 years old in the National Archives.

175. Library education is the responsibility of the University of Zambia. The Board of Library Studies however has representatives from the Zambia Library Association. Until recently training in librarianship was conducted at three different levels - BA with Library Studies as a Subject, Diploma in Library Studies and Intermediate course in Library Studies. It is likely that in the very near future some significant changes will be made in the field of Library Studies.

176. The Zambia Library Association (ZLA) and particularly its Standing Conference of Head Librarians of Zambia (SCOHLZA) provides a platform to encourage cooperation among libraries. SCOHLZA had recommended the compilation of a National Union Catalogue (NUC) in 1974. As a result of this, all the major libraries in the country are producing an extra author card for every document in their collection. As soon as the funds are available and a suitable venue is agreed upon, the work on NUC will start. ZLA has also produced a draft library bill and is circulating it widely among the government circles.

III. General Comments

177. The Kampala meeting and the Intergovernmental Conference appear to represent an excellent point of departure for the organization of coordinated national infrastructures of documentation and library services. If there seems to be a recognition in many African countries of the value of the recommendations and objectives it is a fact that their implementation often remains incomplete. This can be ascribed to a number of factors. Information concerning the results of the meetings should probably have been distributed more actively to professional groups and individuals at the national level. It is a fact too, that in many of the countries few librarians and documentalists as yet occupy posts sufficiently highly graded at the national level to permit their effective intervention at the planning level. Highly qualified professional staff is still rare in most of the countries considered and those that exist are consequently heavily burdened with administrative tasks which leave little time to devote to research and reflection on these problems. In addition, administrative and legislative machinery often moves slowly and there is a strong probability that further concrete results generated by these meetings will emerge.

178. It is in any case clear that there is a new awareness on the part of many governments which now understand that national plans for development of education and the economy and the improvement of socio-cultural structures cannot be fully realized without a coordinated plan for development of documentation, library and archives services. The time is therefore favorable for the profession, profiting from the aid and support of international governmental and non-governmental organizations, in particular UNESCO, IFLA, FID and the ICA, to establish a common policy and cooperate in all areas with a view to create their national information systems (NATIS) in a reasonable length of time and to answer thus to the needs of all categories of users.

179. Reference should be made to the conference organized in September 1975 by the Ghana Government in cooperation with Unesco to mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Ghana Library Board. The Conference on the theme, "The Future of library systems in Africa" noted the broad acceptance in principle of the objectives of the Intergovernmental Conference. It was remarked that the objectives were already being implemented in some countries and it was felt that the others would follow.

180. In 1973 an International Conference on the Development of Documentation and Information Networks in East Africa was held in Nairobi. Organized by the East African Academy in cooperation with the German Foundation for International Development (DSE) and with the assistance of Unesco, the Conference discussed ways and means of stimulating a rapid development of documentation in the East African region. The Conference recommended that governments of developing countries should urgently formulate national documentation policies and integrate them in the national development plans; that a national documentation centre should be created in each country with the responsibility for coordinating the work of all the subject-oriented centres which might exist and that a government or government-chartered body should be created to guide, stimulate and coordinate all information services and to establish national information priorities.

181. As far as the coordinating body (or bodies) for planning are concerned the situation remains very variable. In those countries where English is used as the language of information transfer there is seldom at present a single central responsible authority. While the line of demarcation is flexible, there is still a tendency for national, public and school libraries to be programmed and financed separately from university and special libraries and documentation centres. Countries with advanced systems generally have Library Boards which are independent authorities loosely connected with governments and which serve as central authorities for public libraries and sometimes have supervising and coordinating responsibilities for other types of libraries, particularly those of government departments and schools. In some countries, university libraries are administered directly by the universities. School libraries are usually run by Ministries of education and special libraries and documentation centres by the organizations they serve.

182. In a great many of the countries using French there is an absence of a coordinating agency. Infrastructures tend to develop according to local circumstances often determined by the particular interest shown by individual institutions. Even when the structure exists, the planning organism sometimes has poorly defined tasks and does not have either the financial means or the authority to establish a realistic plan and defend it at the national level. In most cases these bodies are handicapped by an artificial division between archives, libraries and documentation services. At the same time, even within one of these sectors, as was cited at Kampala, there tends to be divided responsibility. Thus libraries are often divided among several Ministries; school libraries are often placed under the Ministry of Education, university libraries under the Ministry of Higher Education, public libraries under the Ministry of Culture, etc.

183. Under these conditions, one understands the importance given at Kampala to the establishment of a single body responsible for the planning and development of all categories of libraries and documentation services.

Legislation

184. Legislation in the areas under consideration still does not exist in some countries and is very restricted in others. While it should not be assumed that a legislative framework would resolve all the problems, it is nonetheless true that good legislation very much simplifies the creation and development of infrastructures.

185. Legislation in the countries using English, tends to be based on the British pattern of organization. Ghana (then Gold Coast) which passed the first legislation in developing Africa (1949) has influenced many African countries. For example, similar legislation was passed in Eastern Nigeria (1955), Sierra Leone (1959), Tanzania (1964), Uganda (1964) and Kenya (1965). These countries all have Library Boards.

186. To follow up the tendency which is showing itself since the conferences mentioned above, it is desirable to encourage countries still lacking an appropriate legislative framework to profit from the experience of those which already possess it and prepare legislation likely to be implemented smoothly because of its suitability and completeness. An example of legislation poorly adapted to present needs is that for legal deposit still used in many of the countries using French as an information transfer language which follows a text dating from before independence.

National Bibliographic Control

187. The scarcity of qualified personnel and the insufficiency of legal deposit texts does not simplify the organization of national bibliographic control. Even those countries which issue national bibliographies on the basis of legal deposit frequently encounter problems. At present it is often difficult even to prepare reliable statistics about national publications. Some countries are already publishing national bibliographies (For example: Ethiopia, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Tanzania). Some countries such as Senegal publish a bibliography which takes the place of a National Bibliography. Others, such as Mauritius have the national bibliography appear as part of another publication. For most of the rest, bibliographic references appear in foreign bibliographies, including the Library of Congress (U.S.A.) Accessions list : Eastern Africa.

188. Countries should be encouraged to devote attention to this problem as a basis for full participation in the Universal Bibliographic Control programmes sponsored by UNESCO and IFLA.

Supplying Manpower

189. There is a growing awareness since the Intergovernmental Conference that to be workable an information policy must be based on a rational programme for training of manpower to perform at all levels and in all relevant environments.

190. This training policy must be conceived as a long term programme and include provision for recycling staff because of the rapid evolution of library and archives sciences and the field of documentation, the more so since these disciplines are being more and more widened by recent technological progress (computer science, satellites, etc.)

191. At the same time it would be well for African countries to avoid an anarchic development of training programmes, which, to be viable, require substantial material and human resources. It would perhaps be wiser to foresee complementary programmes which would place together all material, human and educational resources available in a region or among a group of countries with a view to high quality education.

192. In any case, there is progress since the Kampala meeting and the Intergovernmental Conference which can be registered. Some training projects have been planned and some of them, such as that in the Congo are in their early stages of implementation. The School of Librarians, Archivists and Documentalists of the University of Dakar (EBAD) which receives students from seventeen African countries has seen its full range of programmes put in operation, thanks in part to Unesco assistance. It is at present studying possibilities for education at the post-university level.

193. The Moroccan government has announced the availability of a certain number of fellowships for students from African countries to study at the School for Information Sciences at Rabat which offers a three year programme at baccalaureat level and a two year programme for those with a licence or engineering degree.

194. There are at present six schools of library science in African countries south of the Sahara which use the English language (excluding the Union of South Africa).

They are:

(a) Department of Library Studies, Faculty of Education, University of Ibadan

(b) Department of Library and Archival Studies, Faculty of Social Studies, University of Ghana

(c) East African School of Librarianship, Makerere University, Kampala

(d) Department of Library Science, Faculty of Education, National University of Ethiopia, Addis Ababa

(e) Library Studies, School of Education, University of Zambia, Lusaka

(f) Department of Library Science, Faculty of Education, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.

195. The Kampala meeting had recommended:

"That a meeting be convened at the earliest opportunity for the purpose of harmonizing standards of entry into library schools, the length and content of courses, and qualifications awarded in librarianship and information sciences."

This meeting took place at the Dakar School (EBAD) in February 1974, and brought together in addition to Unesco representatives from six countries which have a training infrastructure: Ethiopia, France, Ghana, Nigeria, Uganda, Senegal and as observer a representative of the Canadian Research Centre for International Development.

196. The participants recognized the necessity for a policy of cooperation and information exchange in order to resolve the present problems of the schools. They recommended the creation of a Standing Conference of Schools of Librarianship in Africa and asked that Unesco provide fellowships for the training of teachers urgently required by all Library Schools in Africa, give financial support to future meetings of the Standing Conference of Library Schools and assist in the compilation of a book on the history and development of libraries in Africa.

197. Only recently have courses in documentation and information science been introduced in some African Library Schools (see country reports, for example, for Senegal and Uganda). At present advanced training in these fields must be obtained abroad. The German Foundation for International Development (DSE) has in connection with its efforts to develop documentation activities in East Africa offered a number of

training courses. The University of Ibadan and the Ghana School are planning to introduce courses in information science.

198. Until very recently there were no facilities in countries using English for training archivists. The Department of Library Studies at the University of Ghana has enlarged its scope to include a Regional Training Centre for Archivists, a Unesco project financed by the Regional Programme of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

199. For the preparation of a rational policy of staff training high priority should be given to bringing to reality Objective 6 of the Intergovernmental Conference which emphasizes the importance of undertaking "Comprehensive surveys ... of existing national manpower resources as a basis for the planning of manpower provision and the forecasting of future needs for NATIS" as well as the application of part of the explanatory text for Objective 8 which asks that qualified personnel in the information field should be accorded similar status and conditions of service as those accorded to professionals of equivalent level in other fields.

IV. Questions for Reflection

200. The Director General of Unesco in the Circular Letter of 2 April 1975 with which he sent the Final Report of the Intergovernmental Conference to Governments, referred to publications which he intended to communicate to Member States before the end of the 1975-1976 biennium in order to help them establish or improve their national information systems.

201. Those which have appeared up to the present are the following which have been distributed to the participants: National Information Policy (COM.76/NATIS/6) and Design and Planning of National Information Systems, A paper for Government planners (COM-75/NATIS/7)

Participants will have also received the booklet entitled Objectives for national and international action (COM-74/NATIS/3 Rev.).

202. In perusing these documents participants may wish to reflect on their relevance to the situation in their own countries and give consideration to the following questions:

(1) Does the national development plan include provision for a global information policy or for documentation, library and archives services?

(2) Has any action been taken to create a co-ordinating body to examine the existing documentation, library and archives services and analyse their performance?

(3) Has a national plan for developing coordinated documentation, library and archives services been prepared?

(4) Has any legislation supporting the implementation of question (2) been passed?

(5) Is there a Ministry or other body responsible for planning and implementing documentation, library and archives services?

(6) Is there a recognized entity with operational coordinating functions and accepted leadership?

(7) Is there a national bibliographic agency for registering the national production?